

## FRANCE'S GRIP ON SPAIN.

The Relations of the Two Countries Have Long had Peculiarities

Ever since and even before, the days when the kings of France and Spain met on the Isle of Pheasant and made the treaty of the Pyrenees one of the chief aims of the French policy has been to obtain influence and control in Spain. It was for this that France fought her two most bloody and also most successful wars. The war with the Spanish succession was chiefly fought out in Pavia and the Low Countries, but the object of France was control in Spain. Louis XIV. in fact, defied the world, and very nearly ruined his country by insisting on his policy of controlling Spanish affairs.

It was the same with Napoleon. Though like Louis XIV. he did not try to annex any part of Spain, he was the champion of his annexation in Italy and Germany. He knew how dangerous it is to "spoil the face" of a Spaniard, yet he strained every nerve to obtain control of the Iberian Peninsula, and may indeed be said to have maintained the empire by his determination to make Spain a political satellite of France. But for the Peninsula war, Napoleon might have secured his final defeat. But no sooner was Napoleon finally overthrown and the Bourbons re-established than the secular desire to control Spain reasserted itself.

In 1823 a French army crossed the Pyrenees and occupied Madrid, and for the time France obtained complete ascendancy in Spain. This ascendancy thus obtained had no doubt to give way to English pressure. But it reappeared again with Louis Philippe's scheme which so nearly produced a war with England and seemed to promise so much for French influence in the peninsula.

Napoleon III always expected a great deal of indirect influence in Spain and was careful to maintain the old policy of "non-intervention." Americans call a "non-intervention" a "policy" and it was indeed the fear of losing French influence in Spain that eventually produced the Franco-Prussian war, the immediate cause of the war was the dispute as to the filling of the Spanish throne. After the war France was for a time too busy at home to pay much attention to Spanish affairs, but it was with a sense of deep indignation and disgust that she learned that Alfonso XII had visited Berlin, had accepted the candidature of a regiment of Uhlans, and that Spain was apparently slipping under the influence of the Triple Alliance. Immediately the French statesman saw the error that had been made, and it became at once the avowed object of French foreign policy to do everything that was possible to confound Spain and re-establish French influence at Madrid. Chance helped the French in this, for Alfonso XII, and since then French influence over Spain has been steadily and zealously maintained by every possible means.—London Spectator.

## A MORNING BLAZE.

Two Houses and Their Contents a Total Loss: Two Others Badly Scorched.

At 5 o'clock this morning the fire bell started the community with its deafening tones, and a few moments later the electric light whistle joined the chorus which was soon shortly followed by the double discharge of a shot-gun in Montgomery addition.

It was soon ascertained that a big fire was in progress on South First avenue, having started at No. 423 in a building occupied by Lee Garrett and owned by Mr. Hardwick.

The fire company responded as soon as possible, but owing to the scarcity of horses on the streets at that hour they were slow in getting to the scene. One back man went to the rescue, but his team not being used to a fire engine could not be stopped in front of the big puffing steamer, and it was therefore necessary to push the engine up the street with a team of horses. The engine was pushed into service.

Arriving on the ground it was ascertained that not only was the house at 423 beyond hope of salvation, but the adjoining house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Mussey, No. 419, was also in flames, and its contents doomed. Before the work of the firemen could produce much effect it was practically burned up, nothing but a charred skeleton remained.

The third house to the north No. 415, occupied by A. W. Howe and family, had caught fire through a window in the garage. The attention of the firemen was directed to this property and the building was saved, except a loss of probably a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe, having some little notice, had during the burning of the Mussey house removed their effects, and suffered only through inconvenience and the natural breakage of removal.

The next house to the north occupied by the family of Mr. Hardwick, who is now in Mexico, was untouched by the flames, but the contents were removed to the street and there being considerable heavy furniture there was some damage by breakage.

To the southward the nearest building was the Parker residence, and though probably a hundred feet away, was very near burning, as it was shared in the same fire and some work had been done by an electric wire on a lighted candle, but which definite is known, except that the fire started in the rear of the house and when discovered seemed to be burning pretty high up from the ground.

## DREYFUS IN BRIEF.

The Court of Cassation having granted the application for revision of the Dreyfus court martial, and as a consequence the effect of the grand melodrama being about to begin, a summary of the antecedent action is in order. Nearly five years ago there was taken from the scrap basket of the German Embassy in Paris, a manuscript outlining the mobilization plans on the Vosges frontier. It was the janitor of the embassy, a man in the pay of the French War Office, who did the trick. At the head of this office was General Boleffre. Among the subordinates was Dreyfus. The latter was triply unpopular. First, because he was a Jew. Second, because he was a Hebrew. Third, because he was Semitic. On the manuscript Gen. Boleffre instantly scented the foot of Judaea. But two noses being better than one, it was submitted to Paty d'Clam. He also thought it moment. Gobert, the expert of the Bank of France, to whom it was then sent, and with it a specimen of Dreyfus' handwriting, smelled a rat indeed, but who would believe it? The report of Bertillon was equally inconclusive. But at the War Office the odor was patent. Dreyfus was summoned and ordered to copy the manuscript. His palsied hand refused. In place of the manuscript, a copy of the Azaia his hand refused. Paragraph 5 of the Constitution of 1848 had abolished the death penalty for political offenses. Behind the law it was obvious that he proposed to skulk. "You are a scoundrel," said Boleffre, "I arrest you."

Dreyfus tossed thereon into prison, was put through the third degree. It resulted in nothing. In the trial which ensued so sure did his acquittal seem, that it was expected that he would receive the Legion of Honor. It was an other cross he got. At the last moment there was produced a letter from Colonel von Schwartzkoppen, Military Attaché to the German Embassy, in which he stated that Dreyfus was "touching not over delicately on certain delicate matters, wound up as follows: "Le (sic) canaille de D—devient un traître!" This letter, alleged to have been found in the rooms of Dreyfus, was not produced, and to whom it was addressed, was not communicated to the accused or to his council. It constituted what has since been known as the "piece secrète," the secret document on which Dreyfus was condemned. A month later, in the square of the military school, the prisoner was degraded. Without the mob cried: "Down with the Jews."

From within, Dreyfus answered, "An insult." The sentence he heard, then, Mathieu Dreyfus, presently set out to establish. With the aid of Scheurer-Kestner—the still of the Alsatian denies still sitting in the French Parliament—he succeeded in having the prisoner released, and the authorship of the waste-basket manuscript. Acquittal at once, embraced by the judge and hailed by the mob, had that swashbuckler but mounted a charger, and pranced on the boulevard. He might have been proclaimed a hero. Yet meanwhile a doubt flared at first, then fanned into flame by Zola, had been expanding. To extinguish it, M. Cavégnac, Minister of War in the recent Brisson Cabinet, referred to the Chamber of Deputies, that, apart from the manuscript, the fatal evidence of Dreyfus' guilt was contained in a second piece secret.

That piece, another Schwartzkoppen document—Colonel Henry, chief of the French Spy Department, recently admitted that he had seen it. In view of the facts one may wonder which of the more serious and typical of France, the story of the Iron Mask, or the Torquemada trial and torture of this hapless Jew—Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

## GOLD AND LEAD MINES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by R. Helmacker.

Gold bearing veins were discovered as recently as 1893 in the territory of the Don Cossacks in a range of hills running from west to east, known as the Nizhny Krivoye. Gold was found in this range in two places, the first near Nagolchik, the second about fifteen kilometers southward, near a little village called Borvik-Petrovskaya. The country rock is micaceous sandstone, coarsely or finely stratified, with interstratified clayey slates, showing some antiferrous folds. Through these rocks extend a series of parallel quartz veins, varying from cm. to 3 m. in thickness, and dipping almost perpendicular to the veins. The veins are some limonite and pyrite; white below the outcrop the vein mass is accompanied by chalcocite, which probably gave rise to the limonite on the surface by its decomposition. The quartz veins are occasionally disseminated in slates or faults parallel to the slates. There is no visible gold in the outcrops, though a short distance below gold is visible in small particles. At a greater depth the free gold is abundant. The veins in the mine are higher. Thus far 12 gold bearing veins have been traced for distances varying from 20 to 150 m. The greatest depth reached in developing these has been 24 m. The gold tenor varies from 2.5 to 12.5 gms. to the ton. It is proposed to develop these mines to some extent, in order to ascertain whether they are worth working on a large scale.

In the same range, the Nagolchik, lead and zinc veins were discovered in 1795. These ores were worked both by the Cossacks and by private explorers for over 30 years, but were finally abandoned in 1834, as they did not pay. In the year 1890 some specimens were found near the surface near the old mines which led to the discovery of several new veins and also to the reopening and exploration of the old mines. The veins work are near the little village of Nagolchik, where a mine has been opened and a good deal of prospecting work done. The country rock intersected by the veins is sandstone and slate, very similar to those in which the gold bearing veins above referred to are found. The veins are much disturbed, and displaced by faults. The ore consists of galena and calcite, and dipyr in a brecciated ore. There are also some arsenic and antimony veins. The veins traversing the strata in an oblique direction. The former carry chiefly galena; the latter some galena and also zinc ore. There are also a few leadeniferous deposits.

The work begun in 1890 and 1893 has continued and a shaft has been carried to a depth of 30 m. The veins have been found to vary from 15 to 35 cm. in thickness, carrying from 10 to 30 gms. of galena. Other minerals found in the veins are sphalerite, occasionally arsenic and antimony and rarely anhydrite. The gangue, as already noted, is quartz with some calcite.

To develop these mines the government has made considerable advances. Besides the shafts mentioned above, there have been sunk, and a considerable amount of work has been done in drifts from these shafts, besides the store from which the ores have been taken. A number of buildings have been erected at the mines, and a number of men have been employed. It is believed that the ore contained in these mines is worth about 100,000,000 rubles.

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## THE WHITE HILLS ROAD.

Work has Just Begun at Kingman with Great Activity.

Yesterday the first work on the Sacramento valley railroad was begun at Kingman in Mojave county with Dr. Theodore B. Conner, of Los Angeles in charge as chief engineer. Mr. Conner is also vice president of the company which is building the road. The new road will run from Kingman to White Hill, both in Mojave county, a distance of about 24 miles. Construction will actually begin at McCulloch Junction, four miles west of Kingman, but under arrangements with the Santa Fe Pacific Company the southern terminus of the road will be Kingman. The heaviest grade on the road does not exceed 1.85 per cent. The road will pass through one of the richest mining sections of Arizona. Out from Kingman it will strike first the Union Pass road, near to which are the Ewing mining properties, and some other ten or a dozen mines, then the Corbin mines, Todd Basin, and Mineral Park properties, all of which will be tributary to the road. It will then traverse a fine mining district, which contains a large number of valuable mines, all of low development, and many of them already on a paying basis. Leaving the Chloride District, the road will take in the mining properties on the west side of the Sacramento valley, now called the Klondike region, otherwise known as Graciosa's camp. Beyond that is El Dorado Canyon and then the White Hills, the northern terminus of the road. It is possible that, following the completion of the road, it may be extended as far west as the Colorado River, passing near the Senator mines, Gold Basin, and Temple Bar properties. The future will, however, determine that. The contracts, which have been let, call for the construction of a road as far as Chloride by June 1, 1899, and the White Hills by October 1, 1899.—Journal Miner.

Perished on the Desert.

Word came from Hedco, Wednesday that a boy's body had been found on the desert a mile south of the railroad track and four miles west of Ogilby station. The spot is right in the heart of the hottest portion of the desert. The place was on the trail from Cameron's Lake to the railroad, and is marked by many a ghastly tragedy. The body was almost totally denuded of flesh, the skeleton lying in the sand with the bones of the hands gone. The boy was about 15 years of age, and wore No. 5 shoes in which the flesh of his feet was still found, dried by the great heat. A blue jumper, cotton flannel underwear and white socks were found on his person. The wood chopper who found the body said that it had been dead several months. Nothing was found to indicate the cause of the lad's death, but it is concluded that he was with a desert prospector, having lost his way and died of thirst.—Sentinel.

Another Chapter Closed.

Proceedings Against Ready and Lavelle Thrown Out of Court.

Following the Roarke will case which was decided by the probate court some time since to be a spurious document, came the arrest of Tim Ready and A. E. Lavelle on the charge of uttering a false document. Lavelle claimed to have written the document and Ready witnessed it. The two men were arraigned in Justice Johnston's court yesterday and a good part of the afternoon was disposed of in listening to the testimony bearing on the subject.

After carefully reviewing the case, Justice Johnston this morning decided that the men were guilty of any crime, even though the probate court had refused to accept the document as a legally drawn one. He was claiming that it was written in good faith and at the request of James Roarke, deceased.

The justice therefore today discharged the men from custody.

## ARIZONA SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Opening Day of the Fifth Annual Convention.

The fifth annual convention held by delegates from the various Sunday School organizations in this territory, began its sessions yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was an informal meeting of members of the convention when the gathering was called to order and engaged in devotional exercises led by Rev. A. B. Harbin. This was followed by the appointment of committees necessary for the work of the convention. The evening was devoted to the formal welcoming of the delegates to the city and the enjoyment of a general social good time. The exercises were opened by devotional services led by E. H. Moore, and were greatly enjoyed by all present whether delegates to the convention or only social visitors. We regret that lack of space the address must be omitted here.

The address of welcome was ably responded to by Rev. J. M. Weems and a solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Mamie Plank, after which the evening was given over to sociability, music and light refreshments.

Capt. J. L. B. Alexander

Returned Home Last Night from Porto Rico, Cuba and Elsewhere.

Captain J. L. B. Alexander, of C troop, "Rough Riders," accompanied by his wife and daughter, Helen, returned home last night from his tour of duty in the north. After the close of hostilities with Spain the Captain visited eastern Cuba and while looking over the battlefields of the Rough Riders attempted to locate the grave of Captain O'Neill, his friend and comrade. However, he made a map of the field and vicinity where the battle in which "Buckey" lost his life was fought and after his return to New York he received further information from former members of O'Neill's troop who will no doubt aid in the locating of the grave. He gave his map to the captain of a vessel San Juan bound, with instructions to ship the remains of Captain O'Neill to his home in New York and to locate the place of burial. Continuing his journey Captain Alexander visited Porto Rico, crossing the island from Ponce to San Juan over the road made famous by the dispatches received during the fighting and along which the Spaniards had hoped to trap the American troops.

He made a careful study of conditions and while loud in the praise of the natural resources of the new American possession, he is of the opinion that the island government will need some considerable reconstruction before it will be desirable as a place of residence for people born and reared under American institutions. In fact his report of the country is pretty well embodied in today's Associated Press dispatches, which report that a condition akin to anarchy still prevails in some parts.

Mr. Alexander is glad to be home again and is no less so than his many friends, who are congratulating him today on his safe arrival and noting in many of his old troops.

Peoria Canal Sold.

The Peoria Canal at Glen Bend was sold at receiver's sale this morning at 10 o'clock in front of the Court House as per advertisement that has been postponed from day to day since Monday. The purchaser was Mr. J. B. McCulloch of Illinois. It sold for the amount of the preferred debts, \$18,800. The receivers certificates will stand against the property to the amount of some where about \$120,000. Of this amount Mr. McCulloch and his friends hold about \$33,000. This property has been in the hands of a receiver for nearly five years during which time it has been pretty well built up and then nearly destroyed by the destruction of the dam by high waters. There is a valuable country under this canal if it can ever be put in shape to carry water. The location of the dam has been very unfortunate, and peculiarly so when a thoroughly secure location might have been had by going up the river a few miles further. It is to be hoped that this property will now be put into shape for use.

Beginning the Year.

With pure, rich, healthy blood, which may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you will not need to fear attacks of pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers, coughs or the grip. A few bottles of this great tonic and blood purifier will not only be your best protection against humors, boils, eruptions, that dread feeling and serious illness, to which a weak and debilitated system is especially liable in early spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates from the blood all secret humors, tones and strengthens the system, cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, and every ailment caused or aggravated by impure or depleted blood.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Short Description of the Proposed Building.

The capital site commission is today hard at work on the preliminary negotiations before the advertising is made for contracts for the construction of the new building.

The new building will be 184 feet long and 84 feet deep and will stand north and south with the front facing Washington street. Entering from the front the visitor will pass through a colonnade through the vestibule to the rotunda, which will be handsomely designed and finished.

This first floor will contain 12 important rooms beside the courts, corridors and smaller rooms for employees, etc.

Two elevators and a stairway will lead to the next floor, where the executive offices will occupy three rooms in front and in the north half of the building, the secretary's office being in the south half. Opposite the executive offices will be the offices of the attorney-general and auditor and in the rear portion of the south half will be three large library rooms.

The third or top floor will be occupied by the council and assembly halls and the supreme and federal court chambers. The council chamber will be at the north end of the structure and the assembly chamber at the south end. The council chamber will be in the center of the building.

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The legislative halls will be oval in shape and there will of course be numerous committee rooms and other smaller apartments necessary for the transaction of the business of these departments.

## GLOBE GLEANINGS.

A Few News Notes from Gila's Capital.

(Times.)

The search for Geo. Embury who left Globe about the first of the month to get his burro preparatory to commencing his work on the Black Warrior group of mines, continues, but as the days go by hope wanes with them.

Geo. Fleming was in town this week from the Black Copper camp. He reports that the force has been increased to 100 men and that he has secured tons of high grade copper ore will be shipped this week to the smelter.

John McDonnell, of Salt Lake City, arrived Tuesday night, and will remain in Globe and assume the management of the Black Warrior group of mines. Mr. McDonnell is an expert miner and was associated with James A. Fleming in several important mining ventures in Colorado.

Ray Miller on Tuesday evening last performed the ceremony which united as man and wife, Ernest Oates, aged 24, and Hattie Gilson, aged 22. The ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. L. Gilson, four miles south of Globe. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present.

Judge Harry Temple was called to San Carlos last Thursday to officiate at the wedding of a son of his and wife Grant Allison and Sadie E. Murphy. Grant Allison is a brother of our popular County Recorder and numbers his friends in Gila county by the score. The bride is a most estimable young lady.

A quiet ceremony was performed at the residence of Chas. Barker in this city early Monday morning by Justice Temple which united as husband and wife Benjamin M. Legg, territorial organizer for the order of Red Men, and L. Gilson, four miles south of Globe. The couple left shortly after the ceremony for the east on a wedding tour.

## SMALL-POX AT FAIRBANK.

The four small-pox patients at Fairbank are doing nicely and are visited daily by Dr. Walter. They are housed about a mile from the bustling railroad center and are comfortably protected. A nurse has been employed and the patients are kept on duty for obvious reasons. Thomas Whalen, aged 21, is the name of the unfortunate whose life hangs in the balance, and his three companions are beginning to show signs of their exposure. The disease allows a severe form of the virus to get in their work. Fairbank is much excited and the town is being vaccinated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. All passengers coming through the town are being vaccinated, and the small-pox germs, and breathe a sigh of relief when they are out of sight of the afflicted city.

No new cases have been reported thanks to the prompt action taken by Dr. Walter and his assistants in isolating the cases and confining the disease to the new comers before a chance was given for spreading the same.—Prospector.

## A CLEVER TRICK.

It certainly looks like it, but there really is no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervousness. We need not say that it will right away by King Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, indigestion, flatulency, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a true worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at The Phoenix Drug Co.'s.

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A quiet ceremony was performed at the residence of Chas. Barker in this city early Monday morning by Justice Temple which united as husband and wife Benjamin M. Legg, territorial organizer for the order of Red Men, and L. Gilson, four miles south of Globe. The couple left shortly after the ceremony for the east on a wedding tour.

## SMALL-POX AT FAIRBANK.

The four small-pox patients at Fairbank are doing nicely and are visited daily by Dr. Walter. They are housed about a mile from the bustling railroad center and are comfortably protected. A nurse has been employed and the patients are kept on duty for obvious reasons. Thomas Whalen, aged 21, is the name of the unfortunate whose life hangs in the balance, and his three companions are beginning to show signs of their exposure. The disease allows a severe form of the virus to get in their work. Fairbank is much excited and the town is being vaccinated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. All passengers coming through the town are being vaccinated, and the small-pox germs, and breathe a sigh of relief when they are out of sight of the afflicted city.

No new cases have been reported thanks to the prompt action taken by Dr. Walter and his assistants in isolating the cases and confining the disease to the new comers before a chance was given for spreading the same.—Prospector.

## A CLEVER TRICK.

It certainly looks like it, but there really is no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervousness. We need not say that it will right away by King Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, indigestion, flatulency, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a true worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at The Phoenix Drug Co.'s.

## PEORIA CANAL SOLD.